



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

some in our own, students wishing to get a clear idea of the foundation principles of the subject have been obliged either to wade through volumes of technical English works or to materially lessen their interest in the subject by struggling with the difficulties of a foreign language. The author presents in a condensed form the principal structural features of invertebrate fossils, and gives the generally accepted classification, with clear descriptions of the larger groups and principal genera. The book though perhaps too elementary for those taking up the study of palæontology with the intention of devoting considerable time to it, could still be used with profit for some time by such students. Its greatest usefulness will be, however, in aiding those who take up the natural sciences, for general culture only, to get a clear idea of the subject without becoming confused by a mass of details.

J. C. M.

---

*Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota.* N. H. WINCHELL, State Geologist, 1885-92. *Geology of Minnesota*, Vol. III., Part I., Final Report, Palæontology, by Leo Lesquereux, Anthony Woodward, Benjamin W. Thomas, Charles Schuchert, Edward O. Ulrich, Newton W. Winchell. 41 plates and 34 figures, pp. lxxv. + 474. Published by the state. Minneapolis, Minn., 1895.

This important report opens with an excellent historical sketch of previous investigations of the Lower Silurian formations of the Upper Mississippi Valley by Professors Winchell and Ulrich. Students of the region will find this very convenient in directing them to the literature of the subject not only, but in giving them some indication of the conclusions reached in the works referred to. This is followed by a chapter on the Cretaceous fossil plants of Minnesota by the veteran palæobotanist, Leo Lesquereux. In the introduction to this, attention is called to the remarkably abrupt substitution of the Cenozoic flora for the Mesozoic flora in the midst of the Cretaceous period, and emphasis is laid upon the great diversity of the dicotyledonous forms upon their first appearance, and the lack of any satisfactory explanation of this phenomenon at present. Twenty-three species are described, of which seven are new. This is followed by a chapter on the microscopic fauna of the Cretaceous deposits in Minnesota, with additions from Nebraska and Illinois, by Anthony Woodward and Benjamin W.

Thomas. This is introduced by a description of methods in this relatively new field. Incidentally there is brought out the applicability of such microscopic studies to secondary deposits, such as the occurrence of the microscopic foraminifera in glacial clays. Twenty-nine species are described and fully illustrated. The chapter on sponges, graptolites and corals of the Lower Silurian formations is by N. H. Winchell and C. Schuchert and embraces descriptions and illustrations of nineteen species. This is followed by a chapter on the Lower Silurian bryzoa by E. O. Ulrich, which is introduced by a discussion of terminology, methods of study, classification and geologic distribution. It embraces descriptions of about 150 species, a large percentage of which are new. Twenty-eight lithographic plates, crowded with figures, are devoted to the illustration of this chapter. The final chapter is devoted to the Lower Silurian brachiopoda of Minnesota by N. H. Winchell and Chas. Schuchert. After a brief introduction upon preservation, distribution and terminology—the latter accompanied by very helpful diagrammatic illustrations—an excellent systematic description is given of the brachiopoda represented in Minnesota, embracing eighty-four forms, amply illustrated. Altogether the volume is a very important addition to the palæontology of the interior. T. C. C.

---

#### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

- ANNALES DE GEOGRAPHIE. Paris, 1895.
- ANN. REPORT OF THE DEPT. OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE of New South Wales, 1894.
- ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA—Thirteenth Ann. Report of the Managing Com. of the Am. School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1893-4.
- BAIN, H. FOSTER, Cretaceous Deposits of the Sioux Valley. From Vol. III., of Geol. Survey of Iowa, 1893.
- BARUS CARL. Report on the Condensation of Atmospheric Moisture. Bull. No. 12 of the U. S. Weather Bureau.
- BAUR G. The Differentiation of Species on the Galapagos Islands and the Origin of the Group. Lectures delivered at the Marine Biol. Lab. at Woods Holl, Mass., 1894.
- BULLETIN OF AM. PALÆONTOLOGY, No. 1—Claiborne Fossils, Gilbert D. Harris, Cornell Univ., 1895.
- BULLITIN DU MUSÉUM D'HISTORIE NATURELLE, No. 1. Paris, 1895.